

AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

# THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV  
London Associates  
Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.  
Advice • Planning • Underwriting

FRIDAY  
JULY 3, 1959

PRICE: 300 PRUTA  
VOL. XXXV, No. 9493

## Fire Blazes In Pentagon; Vital Material Burned

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Hundreds of Government workers were evacuated on Thursday when fire broke out in the Pentagon, the huge Defense Department building, spreading dense, choking smoke.

Dozens of fire engines raced from points within a 50-mile radius to tackle the fire, which at one point was described as "out of control." But military authorities said there was no danger to the five-sided office compound and no serious casualties had been reported.

The fire, believed to have been caused by an electrical defect, burned between false ceilings and floors on the first floor. The site was virtually inaccessible to firemen.

The Pentagon is the largest office building in the world. It is the working home of 20,000 persons.

Almost two hours after the fire began, firemen from all over the Washington area had still not been able to quench the flames. Doctors in ambulances were treating firemen spread out on the ground.

Magnetic Tapes Lost

One officer said that at least 7,000 acetate magnetic tapes, all of them containing classified data, had been lost. He said it would take from five to 10 years to replace them, if they could be replaced at all.

Officials said \$6m. worth of electrical computing machinery was burning.

Not far from the burned section is the Air Force "Command Post." In that tightly-guarded room is the communications system by which, in event of attack, would be flashed to Air Force bombers and fighter planes to go into action. But an official said the post, several hundred feet from the apparent centre of the fire, had not been reached by water or smoke.

The huge building was completed in 1943 at a cost of \$55m. It is five stories high and each of its five outermost sides are 921 feet long. There are 18 miles of corridors.

## White and Negro Rapists to Die

BEAUFORT, South Carolina (Reuters). — A 24-year-old white man and a 19-year-old Negro on Thursday were sentenced to death: the first for raping a 47-year-old Negro woman, and the second for attempting to rape a white woman. Both are to be executed on August 14.

If Private Fred Davis of the U.S. Marines could not get the electric chair, he will be the first white man to be executed in the U.S. for the rape of a Negro.

The Negro, Israel Sharpe, was committed by Judge Henry Johnson to a state hospital for a 30-day medical examination. Both rape and attempted rape are capital offences under South Carolina law.

## 16 Die in Cells in Prison Fire

KOYLIO, West Finland (Reuters). — Sixteen convicts were burned to death in their locked cells when fire swept through one of Koylion's wooden buildings overnight.

Police are working on the theory that a mentally-degraded prisoner started the fire which spread so quickly that wardens were unable to unlock the cell doors. The alleged arsonist died in the flames.

As thick clouds of smoke and raging flames kept wardens from the doors, volunteers from outside the prison struggled to break through the wooden walls and free the

## Dag Leaving Cairo After 'Toft' Talks

CAIRO (Reuters). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on Thursday conferred twice with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi reportedly over the U.A.R.'s detention of the Danish freighter Inge Toft and her Israeli cargo.

Mr. Hammarskjöld arrived here on Tuesday and will leave for Zurich today.

On Wednesday he met with both Abdul Nasser and Fawzi. Yesterday he also met with the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Abdul Khalek Hassouna.

A U.A.R. official spokesman, quoted by reporters if there had been any development regarding the passage of Israeli shipping in the Canal, said: "Our viewpoint is clear. It remains unchanged. We insist upon it."

Mr. Hammarskjöld refused to give any details of his talks, saying merely: "My talks were pleasant. The U.N. chief will find us equally insistent on maintaining our rights and upholding a stable, clear-cut policy, for we harbor no ill intentions towards anyone and have no aggressive ambitions. All we aim at is to maintain peace," the daily said.

OFNS reports that Abdul Nasser has refused to accept a note from Ceylon for release of Israeli cargo seized in the Suez Canal and destined for that country. The Ceylonese Ambassador to Cairo, who is also accredited to the U.A.R., is now in Belgrade. It is a fairly open secret, the agency added, that he is asking Yugoslavia to bring up with Nasser the subject of passage through the Canal.

Meanwhile, "The New York Times" reported that Mr. Hammarskjöld on Wednesday was understood to have proposed that the International Court of Justice at The Hague decide whether the Inge Toft should be allowed to pass through the Canal.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has maintained his customary silence about the matters under discussion, but Egyptian sources reported that he was concentrating on the case of the Danish ship and avoiding the broader issues involved.

"The N.Y. Times" quoted Egyptian sources as saying that the U.A.R. cannot back down from its refusal to let the ship go through the Canal. They believed that Nasser is under pressure from other Arab countries, particularly Iraq, to take a firm line.

## Paris Pessimistic On Geneva Result

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain has agreed to a proposal for a meeting between the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr. Giuseppe Pella, and the Western Foreign Ministers at Geneva before the resumed session of the East-West Foreign Ministers' conference on Thursday.

It is understood here that Mr. Pella will meet the Western Foreign Ministers taking part in the East-West conference in Geneva on July 12. The conference resumes the following day.

Paris Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville was quoted as saying France did not want a summit meeting for its own sake — and a 19-year-old Negro on Thursday were sentenced to death: the first for raping a 47-year-old Negro woman, and the second for attempting to rape a white woman. Both are to be executed on August 14.

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## U.S. Resuming Technical Aid To Nasser

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. has agreed to resume technical cooperation assistance to Egypt and has signed two agreements on civil aviation and a highway development project, the State Department spokesman announced on Thursday.

A total of \$7m. has also been released from previously allocated aid funds for the procurement of locomotives, tallow and newspaper. Resumption of "normal technical cooperation activities" came under the general agreement of 1951, it was added.

The project agreements were signed in late June after discussions in Cairo.

The civil aviation project agreement provided \$250,000 for the training of Egyptian civil aviation technicians outside Egypt. The highway development project involved expenditures of about \$250,000, most of which will go to a contract under which American highway consultants will go to Egypt. A small sum had also been set aside for training Egyptians in statistical methods involved in census-taking.

"No new general technical agreement has been signed," the spokesman said. Department sources, however, said that the new development was an indication of improved U.S. relations with the Nasser regime.

(Reuters, INA)

## U.S. Raises Aid To Morocco

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The State Department on Thursday announced the signing of loan agreements totaling \$40m. to support the Moroccan Government's economic development program.

In the previous fiscal year, the U.S. lent Morocco about \$30m.

## Senate Passes \$2,000 In Foreign Aid Funds

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Senate on Thursday approved a \$2,000m. two-year program of foreign development aid to be financed by direct appropriations from Congress.

The measure was a compromise offered by the Democratic and Republican leaders after a controversial issue that had developed between the Administration and influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

While the total amount is greater than President Eisenhower had advocated, the Democrats yielded to his view that the funds should be handled as appropriations, subject to Congressional review.

## Pope John Calls For Church Unity

VATICAN CITY (Reuters). — Pope John on Thursday warned of the danger of "slipping in a complete blindness towards a new and frightful warlike conflagration" which would bring ruin to the world.

In his first encyclical (circular) letter to the Roman Catholic Church, he also spoke of the need for church unity and said the Ecumenical Council which he has called would be "a wonderful manifestation of truth, unity and charity."

The Pope said he saw some signs of lessening tension between the social classes, but there were still too many differences in material possessions as well as "the dreary spectre of unemployment."

## Mr. Ogden Reid, the new U.S. Ambassador, inspecting an Armoured Corps guard of honour when he called on President Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem yesterday to present his letters of credence.

(See Story — Page 3)

(Photo: Schlesinger)

## Spray Pilot Dies As Plane Explodes

By SHMUEL LAVI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

APULA — A Chim-Air plane pilot, Yair Hason, 26, was killed on Thursday morning when his plane exploded over the fields of Kibbutz Gazit in Lower Galilee.

The accident occurred about 7.40, ten minutes after Hason had taken off to spray the settlement's cotton fields.

A member of the kibbutz, Mr. Zvi Avrahami, told this reporter that he was directing the plane with a white flag. He noticed that the pilot was heard an explosion and saw the plane fall and disintegrate a few hundred metres away.

Avrahami ran towards the plane and found the pilot lying unconscious under the wreckage. He tried in vain to extricate him. Two field workers who had seen the accident came up and the combined efforts of the three men succeeded in pulling Hason out. By that time he was dead.

The body was taken to the Apula hospital. The funeral will take place today at Ein Hahoreh.

Yair Hason was an Air Force pilot until three years ago, when he started a kibbutz. He joined Kibbutz Ein Hahoreh and last year began to work as a pilot for Chim-Air.

In May 3 this year a military Piper aircraft crashed at Apula, in the Jordan Valley. The pilot, Somer, was severely injured, died on June 11.

On March 19 a pilot of a helicopter crashed into a hillside near the kibbutz, crashed into overhead cables in the Lachish area.

## Harman Nominated Ambassador to US

The appointment of Mr. Abraham Harman as Israel's Ambassador to the U.S. was officially announced by the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on Thursday night.

It is learned that he will be leaving to take up his appointment at the end of next month.

Mr. Harman, former Ambassador of Israel to the U.S., arrived back in Israel at 1 o'clock this morning.

He was met at Lydda Airport by Minister of Commerce, Mr. Moshe Sharet, M.K., and a large number of other Mapai leaders and officials.

Born in London in 1914, Mr. Harman studied law and history at Oxford.

He was one of the earliest leaders of Habonim in England, and in 1939-40 headed the Press and Youth Departments of the Zionist Federation in Johannesburg.

He came to Jerusalem in 1940 and for the next eight years was head of the English Section in the Youth and Hahaluza Department of the Jewish Agency.

Consul-General Twice

On July 1, 1948, he was appointed Deputy Director of the Government Press Division and a year later became Consul-General in Montreal.

In 1950 he headed the Israel Information Office in New York, and in 1953 became Israel Consul-General there.

Mr. Harman returned to Israel in 1955 to become Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry in charge of information services.

He has headed the Foreign Ministry's Information Department since 1956, when he was elected to the Executive of the Zionist Congress.

His wife, Zena Harman, is Director of the International Organization Division of the Foreign Ministry, and was a delegate to the U.N.

## Kishon Shipyard Plan Initialed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel will now have the shipbuilding yard which has been in the hatching stage for three years. A provisional agreement was signed on Thursday between a director of the De Scheide Shipyard Company, Holland, Mr. J. W. Hupke, and the manager of the Maspenot Israel Co., Mr. Y. Leventovskiy.

The papers were initialed at Lydda Airport, 15 minutes before the Dutch negotiator took off for home. "There was so much ground to cover, it took all the time we had," the Haifa man explained.

The shipyard will be constructed in Kishon harbour, and the floating dock, now inside Haifa Port, will be transferred there to form part of the project. In the first stage, to be completed by 1962 at a cost of about \$20m., the yard will undertake all the repairs and maintenance work for the merchant fleet, which should then comprise 600,000 tons, and build ships of up to 8,000 tons with a total of about 25,000 tons a year.

In the second stage, the yard facilities will be expanded to build ships of up to 12,000 tons.

Death Sentences on 2 Algerians Commuted

PARIS (UPI). — President de Gaulle on Thursday commuted to hard labour for life the death sentences of two Algerian terrorists who tried to assassinate M. Jacques Soustelle last year.

Gen. de Gaulle acted at the request of M. Soustelle, who was Information Minister at that time.

## Mapai to Re-form Gov't, Seek Early Elections

Jordan Sees Israel With Arms Surplus

"The time has come to ask ourselves how was it possible for Israel to be transformed within the space of a few years from an arms-purchasing to an arms-exporting nation," the Old City daily "A-Diffir" declared editorially on Thursday.

The fact that Israel can now export munitions, the paper said, makes clear why Israel is so anxious to have an arms ban imposed on the Middle East — she does not need arms from abroad any more but has her own industry with a surplus of weapons, too.

## 'AGAINST RUSSIA'

NEW YORK (INA). — The "Daily News" editorially said on Wednesday that it thought Mr. Ben-Gurion was right about arms sales to West Germany.

It added: "The cold fact is that Soviet Russia has taken the world's most ferociously anti-Semitic power. If you question that, see whether you can find any traces of Jewish culture among the thousands of items in the Russian fair at the Coliseum."

The Jewish Labour Committee (AFL-CIO) could find just two.

"If used, these West German, grenade-launchers from Israel will be used against Soviet Russia. That, we think, will be agreeable to all Jews who know what time it is."

The "New York Herald Tribune" in a report from Bonn quoted a Defence Ministry official as saying it would have constituted a disaster for the Jewish people if they had rejected their bid when they offered arms at a price "substantially under that offered by others."

The "London Daily Telegraph" says of Mr. Ben-Gurion in connection with the crisis: "Whether or not he drives the formal consequences of resigning will have little effect on political realities since he himself is the most indestructible of these."

Ba'athists Forced Out Of Syrian Election

Severe pressure is being exerted by the U.A.R. authorities in Syria to prevent former members of El Ba'ath and other political parties from running in the forthcoming election of 100 local committees of Arab trade unions, the Arab News Agency reported on Thursday.

The authorities aim at replacing these candidates by the opposition's motion for the coalition, thus defeating the motion.

It is learned that Mapai will propose Mr. Zvi Sharet, a Jerusalem lawyer, as its candidate; the "Progressives", Dr. Walter Abelson, of Kipat Holim; and Mr. Yehuda Y. Bar-Yehuda and Mr. Carmel, laid the blame for the present crisis on Mr. Ben-Gurion and his party. They claimed that Mapai was preparing the ground for a coalition with the "bourgeoisie" in the fourth Knesset.

"Not Communist"

Mr. Bar-Yehuda claimed that "Mr. Ben-Gurion has been guilty of inconsistency, for he undertook to resign if Abduh Ha'avoda and Mapai would vote against the arm deal." He was supported by his party leaders when he declared that they had not violated the Cabinet's collective responsibility. He said this claim on a letter written by his party to Mr. Ben-Gurion in January, 1958, after the last cabinet crisis, when Abduh Ha'avoda declared that it would not accept cabinet discipline in so far as relations with Germany were concerned.

The Mapai Central Committee, which met at Beit Shalom here, endorsed the stance of its ministers and Knesset members, and also called on Mr. Ben-Gurion to submit the resignation of the Government as a whole — in order to make way for a government which will enjoy the support of the Knesset.

The Mapai ministers will make a proposal to this end to the next Cabinet meeting. The Committee charged Mr. Ben-Gurion with "ignoring the Knesset decision against the rearmament of Germany, with breaking of collective responsibility, and with presenting his coalition partners with false accomplishments."

Cinema Strike Ends

The Jerusalem cinema strike has ended in a compromise agreement and the houses will reopen on Saturday night (details, Page 2, Col. 6).

## Non-Party Ministers Sought

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapai will do its utmost to form a new government without the participation of Abduh Ha'avoda and Mapai, if these two parties do not themselves resign from the government, and will explore the possibility of enlisting "non-political public figures" in such a cabinet.

These "non-political personages" would take over the Interior Ministry and the other portfolios now held by the two left-wing parties.

These were the conclusions adopted by a meeting here of Mapai's inner council, "Havaru," in which all the Mapai Ministers, led by Mr. Ben-Gurion, took part on Thursday night.

Similarly it was understood that in view of the present situation in the Government and "in order to reduce the period of crisis to a minimum and to obviate complications and disturbances which are not desirable from an internal point of view and which do harm to our public life," the Mapai Knesset faction will explore the "legal and practical possibilities" of advancing the date of the general election from that originally fixed in November.

Full Coordination

The Mapai spokesman also stressed that any such steps would be undertaken in full consultation and coordination with the Ministers of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, and the Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Toledano.

According to some reports the possibility of appointing a Supreme Court Justice to act as Minister of the Interior is being weighed. It is pointed out that the Knesset electoral committee is always headed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and it is the preparation of the general election which is regarded as the chief task of this Ministry in the next four months.

The central committee of Abduh Ha'avoda decided on Thursday to call for the resignation of the Government. It supported its Knesset faction's vote against the arm deal. The speakers who included Messrs. Y. Bar-Yehuda and M. Carmel, laid the blame for the present crisis on Mr. Ben-Gurion and his party. They claimed that Mapai was preparing the ground for a coalition with the "bourgeoisie" in the fourth Knesset.

Abduh Returning To J'lem Coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council crisis is over. Full agreement was reached on Thursday between the coalition parties — Mapai and the Progressives — and a former partner, Abduh Ha'avoda, on the return of the latter party's representative, Mr. Abraham Arest, to the coalition.

Mr. Arest announced his resignation in May, charging irregularities at the Histadrut polls.

The agreement provides for setting up a Committee of Inquiry to look into the charges.

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## COALITION

(Continued from Page One)

Mapam, too, charged that

Mr. Ben-Gurion was motivated by the desire to break up the Labour coalition in order to achieve a working alliance with the "right-wing". The Progressive party issued a public statement on Thursday wherein it denied reports that it participated in the formation of a caretaker government could be taken for granted.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, had announced that the basic condition for joining such a coalition would be its acceptance of the ruling that the Cabinet must decide on all foreign policy matters.

At a meeting the same day of the Executive and Knesset faction of the National Religious Party, Mr. Y. Raphael, who had been invited to discuss any negotiations were being held with Mapai about a Mapai-led caretaker government.

In the vote, a minority emerged in opposition to the Barak-Kinner plan, and the arms deal, it is learned.

A General Zionist source on

Thursday night declared that his party would not join a Mapai-led caretaker government, nor would it vote in its favour in the Knesset. The General Zionists will convene here on Sunday and are in the meantime taking great pains to point out that their vote supporting the arms deal should not be confused with any possible stand towards a Mapai-led caretaker cabinet.

## Belgian Prince Weds Italian Princess

BRUSSELS (Router).—Princess Paola Ruffo di Calabria, 21, in a simply-cut white satin bridal dress, both smiling and wept yesterday as she became the wife of Prince Albert of Liege. Her Presumptive to the Belgian throne.

As the Princess made her vow before the flower-decked high altar of the mediaeval historical church of Sainte Michel and Gudule, her voice trailed off, and she dropped her head as emotion overcame her. The Princess dabbed her eyes and then in a gentle voice she finished the vow.

The church ceremony, which included a special message of blessing from the Pope, was the second of the day for Prince Albert and his

**SHELTERS.** — Underground concrete shelters will be built alongside West Australian homesteads to protect the residents from rockets fired at the Woomera range.

**Y SEING INDUSTRY**

enterprise, established by Messrs. S. and M. Yohannanoff is engaged in the bulk handling and storage of chemicals by liquifying them — a more efficient method than loading or unloading them in barrels. The firm adds that the equipment is suitable for wine and fruit juice.

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founding Editor: **HERBERT GOLD**  
Managing Editor: **M. D. LORIE**

Editorial Office and Management: **Rehov Haharatzim, Jerusalem**  
P.O. Box 51. Tel. 652 (4 lines)  
TELETYPE Bureau: 53 Nahlat Shimon, P.O. Box 1135. Tel. 6252/3  
SAIPA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl, P.O. Box 454. Tel. 604 (2 lines)  
Annual Subscription: £12.00

Friday, July 5, 1959  
59 Shekel 5719 - 25 NIS (1959)

**IN** the sharp controversy over the sale of arms to Germany, one fundamental question seems to have been rather overlooked. Who is responsible for the fact that Germany — even divided as it is — has emerged as a major World Power? Indicate though it may be to hark back to the sad past, we must recall certain things: the Allies, who failed to stop Hitler and so averted the last global war and also failed to bomb the Nazi gas chambers and crematoriums — which might have helped several million Jews to escape extermination for lack of technical mass-murder facilities — these self-same Allies outbid each other in the past decade-and-a-half for the friendship, rehabilitation and restoration of Germany. The warning against the rearmament of Germany, issued by a unanimous Knesset in November, 1954, was but an ineffectual cry in the wilderness.

In this summer of 1959, it is obvious that any attempt at a total boycott of Germany by Israel would hurt not so much the Germans as ourselves. In these bitter circumstances, morality (yes, morality) demands that we should do everything necessary, however hard it may be on ourselves, to ensure the survival of the Jewish State. Any act, by commission or omission, which is liable to imperil our security, is not only a threat to Israel and the well-being of Jewry everywhere, but an offence to the memory of our six million dead. Indeed, the strengthening of Israel is the only true vengeance for their martyrdom.

The Left-wing parties, instead of playing politics with at least one unsteady eye on the forthcoming general elections, would have been better advised to help Mr. Ben-Gurion to clarify the basic issue in the public mind. On the one hand, we have no alternative but to adapt our tactics to those harsh realities of the international scene today which cannot be ignored — and certainly we cannot change, let alone reverse them — except at the peril of our physical lives. On the other hand, we may be sure that our national conscience will not be corroded by these realities. And that can best be assured, not by histrionic attacks on the men who perform essential if unwholesome tasks and who, perhaps even more keenly than others, have to forgo the pleasures of the Third Reich would be to jeopardize our spiritual lives.

Clearly, the two "opposition" parties in the Knesset have fallen far short of their supreme responsibility and must therefore suffer the consequences. A grotesque impasse has now been reached where the members of the Government are engaged in a dispute that is part strike and part lock-out. The blame for this, however, is not wholly or even chiefly attributed to the character or moods or even short-term interests of the leaders involved. At the back of it all is a constitutional set-up which encourages the proliferation of parties and which threatens to defeat democracy by an overdose of it. It was not without significance that Mr. Ben-Gurion, in the Knesset debate this week, mentioned as one of the factors in Israel's security — together with immigration, reclamation, development, increased productivity, encouragement of science, and education etc. — the need for electoral reform.

It has been demonstrated more than once that small parties may make strange bedfellows in opposition as well as in cabinets; and it may not be altogether accidental that the Abud Ha'avoda are again using a Herut stick — opposition to relations with Germany — with which to beat the electioneering drums, just as in the election campaign of 1954 they vied with Herut in urging more "activism" in the fedayeen war.

# Streamlined Feudalism in Arabia

Surgeon's Scalpel Replaces Executioner's Sword

By CHARLES GARNER

**RIYADH (ONNS).** — I will have their hands cut off, but instead of a stroke of the executioner's sword the penalty is now usually exacted by a surgeon with a scalpel. An anaesthetic is sometimes applied, but no definite ruling exists.

The more brutal aspects of Islamic law are being softened to meet more modern susceptibilities. Women taken in adultery are not now stoned to death. They are shot in the back of the head.

At the same time Saudi Arabia is going through a gradual but painful process of Government streamlining. Up to a year ago the authority of the 57-year-old King Saud bin Abdul-Aziz was absolute in practice as well as in theory. Budgets were rarely published and there was no regular accounting for State spending. In fact, expenditure of the Government and the Royal House were usually inextricably entangled.

When the so-called palace revolution took place in March 1957, the theory of absolute monarchy of the King, but in practice a lot of authority has passed to the King's brother, the Crown Prince Faisal, in his capacity as Prime Minister.

The transfer of authority was occasioned partly by the violent campaign launched against King Saud by President Nasser of Egypt on the grounds of an alleged plot by the King to prevent the union of Egypt and Syria, but mainly by acute financial stringency which threatened to bring about the collapse of the royal, the Saudi, currency.

The country depends for its existence almost entirely on revenue from oil operations near the Persian Gulf coast. It gets half the profit from oil operations carried out by the U.S.-owned Arabian Oil Company (ARAMCO), and they provide 90 per cent of the country's revenue.

**Where Money Goes**

Where does all this money go? It is easy enough to see where some of it goes. All over the country monumental buildings are going up — palaces, schools, hospitals — and many of these seem doomed to crumble into the sand before they are ever staffed or occupied.

The King's extravagance is his new palace "Al Nasiriyah" in Riyadh, the capital. The only person who knows the real cost is the Saudi director of the construction of public works. He is illiterate, but he possesses fantastic arithmetic powers. Rough estimates of the cost of the palace made by impartial observers vary between \$40m. and \$50m.

The palace, which is perennially flooded, consumes more electricity than the whole of Riyadh, which now has a population of at least 300,000. The King has other smaller but comparable establishments in Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, Dammam and Al Khair.

The King's main activity is touring the provinces of his desert kingdom accepting the hospitality of local notables

which he then repays several fold, thereby acquiring an impressive amount of superficial popularity.

Riyadh now has a broad boulevard flanked by monumental buildings, mostly Ministries, in which only a fraction of the space has been occupied. One, consisting of three wings each three stories high, has just been occupied by officials who have managed with difficulty to make use of one-third of one storey of one wing.

The other side of the medal is seen in the large number of beggars and paupers, signs of extreme poverty in most cities and towns of Saudi Arabia. There is also the flourishing slave trade.

The influx of American oil royalties has increased the demand for slaves, the market prices for which in 1956 were around £150 for a man and £450 for a girl. Nowadays prices vary between \$5,000 and \$10,000, depending on the quality offered (youth, health, etc.).

With the steadily inflating prices good and efficient slaves are often far better off than the general run of the labouring classes. Many, indeed, end up as agents of princely estates from which they derive large personal profits. The senior woman in the royal household today was of slave origin, and a second-generation slave was until recently Minister of Finance.

**Slaves from Africa**

The main source of slaves is still the Horn of Africa, although there is a steady trickle from southern Persia and Baluchistan where parents are sometimes eager to sell off surplus daughters. On occasion the Mecca pilgrimage has been exploited.

Prince Faisal's mission has been to reduce royal and governmental expenditure and to prevent a recurrence of the extravagance that so nearly wrecked the national economy. These aims entailed public budgets and public accounting.

It is no secret in Riyadh that there has been friction between the King and his Prime Minister, but solely over the approach to national problems. Their personal relations remain good. The King is temperamentally disinclined to accept the need for the rigid economy on which the Prince has hitherto insisted. Open breaches have often been avoided by the forceful intervention of other members of the royal family. These members are

not simple in their own tastes, but they do see the need for curbing waste, since a collapse of the national economy might well bring down with it the house of Saud.

This danger has been driven home by the rise of Communism in Iraq, which is considered in Saudi Arabia to be a greater danger than the radical nationalism of Nasser.

Provided the national economy can be kept on an even keel there seems little immediate danger to the regime. It is true that Nasser's speeches have aroused ominous echoes among more advanced Saudis. The new middle classes are beginning to feel their strength. They are bound to start flexing their muscles. But their time is not yet.

**Free to Starve**

There is much that is astonishingly archaic in Saudi Arabia. Yet even slavery has its unexpected side. A well-known political figure recently had good cause to suspect one of his slaves of the "sin" of a humane man by hesitating to submit him to mutilation and decided that the next severest punishment was to set him free. He did so. The thief subsequently was driven to seek subsistence from the piteous streets of Riyadh.

One thing to the credit of the ruling dynasty is that within living memory it has put an end to tribal warfare and banditry. The greater peace and security that now reign in a country where three labour parties have been numerous occasions been approached by prospective migrant investors who have approximately the same amount to invest as mentioned in your article.

It may well be that, thanks

to the efficiency of our Israel office, our aim do not go through the same rigmarole, red tape and bureaucracy which the gentleman from the U.S. had to go. On the other hand, the article may have been somewhat exaggerated.

**Yours, etc.**  
**L. SHEER**  
Secretary, South African Zionist Federation, Economic Department  
Johannesburg, June 22.

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Editor, The Jerusalem Post

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# W. Germany's New President

BONN (Reuters).

**THE** new West German President is a white-haired, quiet-spoken man who said recently "I don't think I am cut out for this very high office."

Dr. Heinrich Lübke views his new post with modesty — and some of his comments on the presidential office could lead to his being nicknamed "the reluctant President."

"I don't think I am cut out for this very high office," he said. The 64-year-old Agriculture Minister said last month when he was chosen as the Presidential candidate of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Dr. Lübke, a Roman Catholic, is married and has no children. He became a member of the Prussian Parliament in 1931. The Nazis dismissed him from all offices and actions. In 1948 he became a member of the State Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, and three years later a member of the West German Bundestag, the Lower House of Parliament. He has been Agriculture Minister since October, 1953.

Dr. Lübke was the author of a bill for the "Green Plan," launched in 1956 with the aim of raising the country's agriculture to the same level of prosperity as that of industry. His Ministry has claimed that the wages of farm workers today are only 22 per cent behind those of industrial workers — compared with a 31 per cent gap when the "Green Plan" started.

Under Dr. Lübke's Ministry a pure food law was approved by Parliament; but his independent line in agricultural policy has never been led to considerable criticism from both farmers and consumers.

**Readers' Letters**

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It may well be that, thanks

# Sunk by Ingemar's Sinkadoose

Hard Fisted Champ is Hard Headed Businessman



LUBKE

**A** QUIET, handsome, intelligent young man from Sweden, where boxers are regarded as a national sport, Ingemar Johansson did it with a right-hand punch so fast that nobody saw it.

There were many who doubted if Johansson possessed this famed punch — his father, his mother, his brother, his sister, his friends, his enemies, his trainers, his managers, his promoters, his public, his press, his people, his nation, his world.

But when he got into the ring against the youngest world heavyweight champion ever, the 24-year-old Negro Floyd Patterson, it took him three rounds to take the title — a title that can earn him \$500,000.

In that third round in the cauldron of humidity of the Yankee Stadium, New York, he had Patterson on the floor seven times — for a total of 46 seconds — before the referee stopped the fight. Johansson has upset every prospect in the fight game except one: he was born a hungry fighter.

He arrived in America with his father; his fiancée, a typical blonde Swedish beauty named Birgit Lundgren; his younger brother and the brother's fiancée; his sister, and his personal physician who said: "Boxing is a degrading business. I shall be the first to stop the fight if Ingemar gets into trouble."

He set up camp in a luxurious cottage near Grossinger's famous Catskill Mountains luxury hotel and then went on to mix long and extended training sessions with dancing, swimming, jogging around and an occasional night club show.

This is the most refreshing thing about him. It will do much to sweep away the tired, much-used air, in which professional boxing lives. Johansson is a refined man with thin, mousey hair, a jungle on his chest and two sharp ears that stick up like a goblin's. He is pleasant.

**Planet Eclipses Star Next Week**

**A**N astronomical event of the kind that takes place only once in a few generations is being staged for us on Tuesday: the eclipse of a star by a planet — in this case, of Regulus by Venus. The event is rare because only two bright stars, Regulus and Spica, lie on the ecliptic, the path of the sun and the planets.

Full occlusion is scheduled for the early afternoon, so that only the fortunate few with access to telescopes of 150 power and up will be able to witness the event, although star-gazers will see the two heavenly bodies quite close to each other after sundown. Astronomers expect the event to be a good measuring rod of the thickness of Venus' atmosphere.

On the 26th Venus reaches its greatest brilliancy. We have explained in these columns how the bright planet's magnitude is more a function of its distance from

the earth than of the percentage of its area which is lighted by the sun at the time; and indeed although on the 26th only 27 per cent of Venus' disk will be lighted, it will still reach its maximum possible magnitude, —4.2, because its distance from the earth will be a mere 67,000,000 kilometres, as compared with 150,000,000 to the sun.

Jupiter returns to direct motion (i.e. discontinues retrograde motion) on the 26th, and its light will grow fainter. In order to explain away the planet's motion the ancients resorted to all sorts of combinations of curves, with the aid of which Ptolemy succeeded in predicting the planets' paths fairly accurately despite his assumption that the earth was at the centre of the universe. On the other hand, Copernicus was unable to predict the planets' path correctly — because he assumed that their orbits were circular. The first man to calculate the planets' position in the heavens accurately was Kepler.

**YOSSEF SMORA**

In fact, Johansson's reflexes have been trained to throw the right of the merest glimmer of a moving target.

Five days before the fight Johansson announced that he was stopping training — an unheard-of thing in boxing, but a practice much favoured in these days of intense training programmes. (Frank Stamp, the athletic coach, insisted that Bannister did absolutely nothing for five days before he broke the four-minute mile.)

He was much-publicized night-clubbing of Johansson has been an innocent and harmless diversion. "A little fantasy is good for me, you know."

"Most nights I get to bed by ten or eleven o'clock, but if I sleep in the afternoon, it is hard to get to sleep so early at night."

He begins his day, when in training, with a run of six miles and eats nothing substantial until afternoon, when, instead of the traditional steak, he has whatever he fancies.

"If I do not eat different things, my body will miss some things that are good for me," he says.

At 4.30 p.m. he was in the ring at Grossinger's ski lodge, and then went through a training programme so extended it even bored the watchers.

On Friday night's performance, Johansson and his manager, Edwin Ahlquist, have taken away the Americans' most prized boxing possession. The Swedes can now dictate their terms.

They can bring some sanity and integrity into the jungle of boxing. But will they? Johansson is no fool in the hands of his manager. He is no revolutionary. As a result of his fight with Patterson he has got what he wanted from the game — money.

He must, by the terms of his contract, give Patterson a return fight which will be even more profitable to him. He may then decide that he has made enough to retire to his executive offices in Stockholm, leaving the world heavyweight title where he found it: under a murky light. (OFNS, Copyright)

**Dug the Streets**

Yet he started as the son of a Gothenburg street paver, and he has dug the streets himself. But he has grown with his money.

He has great social charm, and his manner and conversation stamp him as a clever and confident businessman — not the man to perform one of the smartest boxing jobs seen in an American boxing ring.

Johansson has used in his training much of the vast store of knowledge about physical education which exists in Sweden. He has run farther than Patterson, boxed more rounds with his sparring partners and used a strange contraption called a "slungball" to quicken his reactions.

The "slungball" is a soft leather ball suspended at the end of an 18-in. strap handle. It is used by Swedish girls to simulate the hammer throw. It moves with the speed and unpredictability of an opponent's bobbing, weaving head.

**RECORD NO.**



## Economic News from Abroad

**Suez Oil Port**  
To cope with rising production in the Suez oil fields, an oil port is to be built at Suez, and contracts worth \$15.5m. have already been awarded to two Italian contractors. The new port will be large enough for two 65,000-ton tankers to unload simultaneously, and will be completed by 1960.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1959

Of the three major reforms carried out within the labour economy — of Solel Boneh, Tnuva and Hamashbir — the last, that of Hamashbir, is the most important. The reasons for this are clear, for the problems involved in both Solel Boneh and Tnuva are apparent and less complex than in the case of Solel Boneh and Tnuva.

In Hamashbir, there is no conflict between the dynamic urge for expansion and a conservative business principle that rent Solel Boneh and could only be resolved by imposing discipline from above. While there is much to be learned from marketing methods to basic changes that have taken place in the structure of Israel's economy, there is no doubt that the case of Hamashbir is purely and simply one of a decline caused by a combination of monopoly and bureaucracy.

Both the regional purchase unions (representing agricultural settlements) and the consumer societies have steadily reduced Hamashbir's share in their total supplies. Their main contention is that the wholesale body has been charging them high prices (or commissions) and offering them poor service, without giving them any real benefit in basic matters of price policy and finance, as one might expect of a central cooperative body that was the profits earned on foodstuffs (in which it has a guaranteed share of 40 per cent) to subsidize departments handling local produce which must compete with private trade and are therefore run at a deficit, and incur debts to finance industrial schemes instead of consolidating its financial position in the wholesale trade.

It is common knowledge that these charges are valid and the reforms have been framed with the object of correcting them. Hamashbir's industries are to be separated from its commercial activities and to be financed only from net profits or from the proceeds of the special financing subsidiary. The commercial activities are to be divided into four autonomous departments (foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, building materials and technical supplies). The client-members of each department are to be given "a proper share" in its management which will include the right to refer to a conflict between the departmental and the general management to the Hamashbir general conference. In addition, the general manager's financial prerogatives are to be curtailed by appointing an elected treasurer. There can be no doubt that such sweeping measures — if vigorously carried out — will have a rejuvenating influence on the ossified body of Hamashbir.

But are the measures sweeping enough? The question arises from three different angles. First, in the home market both the purchase unions and the bigger urban consumer societies are now large enough to enter into direct contact with producers. Resort to a wholesaler's service often involves double handling and transport costs quite apart from the enormous profit margins. In fact, a considerable part of Hamashbir's activity has long been conducted on a "direct delivery" basis, which earns it only an agent's commission, and it may be expected that the system will be extended when more stress is laid on efficiency. However, that would mean that the more efficient Hamashbir becomes, the less its intervention will be needed, except as a kind of credit underwriting.

Second, the purchase unions have been so active in financing and handling import deliveries that they could (and would) easily displace with the Hamashbir's service. Third, the role envisaged for the central management under Hamashbir's reformed constitution is largely confined — apart from finance and policy matters — to getting import licences (in the main for government-financed goods) and to being agents of foreign firms.

But one cannot help wondering whether this is not too narrow a basis for a body which is to be the central management of Hamashbir's future functions cannot, therefore, be overlooked, but this is a question which the reform committee has been at pains to avoid. The coming conference may be too busy with practical details to bother about it, but as long as it is not faced squarely, no lasting solutions will be found to the problems involved.

## Unit Trusts Aid Small Investors

Management Companies Pool Resources, Spread Risks

By HANAN KHEZBERG

A small investor who wants to buy securities is, as a rule, not satisfied with investing only in Government or other high-class debentures. He would like to participate in industrial ventures as well. However, he frequently incurs a rather considerable risk as he has neither the necessary experience nor the skill to select the best possible investments and to study the markets to determine the suitable moment to buy and sell his holdings. Moreover, risks are unavoidable in any kind of investment.

The investor should, therefore, try to spread his capital over various securities so that his risk is considerably reduced, the poor earnings of one company or industry being compensated for by better results in others. This is the case for a very rich man. But investors with limited means cannot afford to invest in a great number of securities, and exceedingly small investments in an individual security are as a rule rather expensive.

Out of the recognition of this problem has grown the idea of "Unit Trusts." A group of investors pool resources and buy and sell securities through the medium of a professional "Management Company," each individual investment consequently being combined with others. The total of the investments is called the "Trust Fund," which is managed by the Management Company. To safeguard the rights of the participants in the Fund, all holdings and cash balances of the Fund are not held in the name of the Management Company, but in the name of an independent "Trustee." It is obvious that control of the Management Company must be separate from that of the Trust Company.

The main task of the Management Company is to invest the funds received and to manage the Trust's investment portfolio. Dividends, trading profits and other income is paid to the participants in the Trust Fund in proportion to their holdings after the deduction of fees to cover the operational expenses of the Management Company (mostly limited to a very small percentage of the total income). All these tasks are executed under the supervision of the Trustee, who acts as the guardian of the holdings of the fund.

**Value of Assets**  
The value of the "Trust" participation for entry and leaving is easily calculated. All assets of the Trust are divided by the nominal participation capital. For example, if on the day of entry the value of the Trust is \$100,000 and the nominal participation capital of a Trust is \$100,000 and the market value of all holdings plus cash balances is \$104,000, the value of a participation is therefore 104 p.p. A "Leading Charge," covering the cost of the establishment of the Fund and the general Management and Trustee expenditure is usually added abroad to the purchase price. This "Leading Charge" is different in various countries, and is as little as 5 p.p. in the case of first-class American and Australian trusts. The Management Company usually carries the cost of a market for the Trust participations, quoting a buyers' and sellers' rate. As a rule, the value of the price of a participation is published in the press. The Management Company has also the duty of circulating a list and valuation of the Trust holdings from time to time.

The Trust activities are usually limited by the prohibition on borrowing and by fixing a certain maximum percentage of investment permitted in an individual security or company. But there are also specialized trusts, in which only investments in particular branches of the economy, in special kinds of securities or in particular countries are allowed. The above explanations refer to the so-called "Flexible Trust."

There is also an older form, the so-called "Fixed Trust," where the investments are fixed in advance and no changes in the distribution of the investment portfolio are later possible. But the form of the "Fixed Trust" has proved highly impractical and is seldom used today.

The Trusts are mostly set up for a certain period of time, but can usually be prolonged for additional periods by agreement between the Trustee and the Management Company.

**Unit Trusts Abroad**  
The U.S. leads the world in the development of Unit Trusts. Whereas the total investments in American Unit Trusts was only \$448m. in 1940, total net assets reached \$9,000m. at the end of 1957 and \$10,000m. at the end of 1958. There is no doubt that a considerable part of the investments of the small saver in the U.S. are today made through Unit Trusts. In the United Kingdom, where the idea of the joint investment in trusts is older, the total assets of Unit Trusts is considerably smaller, but nevertheless reaches the impressive figure of \$90m. In the U.K. too, the Unit Trust movement has become increasingly popular.

The same growth was experienced in countries like Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia. Special interest is aroused at present in Europe by a number of new "International" Funds, particularly in the Common Market countries and Switzerland. But even in the U.S. the demand for "internationalization" is growing in view of the increased spread of risk-diversification.

**Investment Companies**  
A word must also be said about the older brother of the "Unit Trust" — the Investment Company (called the "Closed End Trust" in the U.S.). Whereas the "Unit Trust" movement came into existence only in the 1920's and '30's, Investment Companies are much older. Unit Trusts, they provide for a spread of risk under an experienced business management. However, they have a fixed amount of capital, which cannot be increased or decreased as investors enter or leave.

Investors in an investment company buy and sell on the Stock Exchange where prices are frequently above the break-up value of the company's assets. Dividend distribution is at the discretion of the Directors, who declare dividends out of the earnings. In this respect, Unit Trusts, they provide for a spread of risk under an experienced business management. However, they have a fixed amount of capital, which cannot be increased or decreased as investors enter or leave.

## Citrus Industry Faces Crisis of Plenty

By ZEEV SCHUL

THE citrus industry of the Mediterranean area faces a new crisis. Production is now expected to increase by 60 per cent in the next five years, but at the present consumption rate in Western Europe, only half of the increase can be taken up.

Mr. Y. Chorin, director of the Citrus Marketing Board, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that the F.A.O., at the instigation of its Israeli representative and of C.I.A.M., the Association of Mediterranean Citrus Growers, had decided to set up a special committee to study the matter.

Citrus consumption per capita in Western Europe is still very low, Mr. Chorin added. The average family buys only five kilos during the entire year, compared to some 30 kg. in the U.S. and over 31 in Israel. Five kilos are the equivalent of 25 medium-sized oranges. Blaming the soft-drink industry for the slow rise in European citrus consumption, Mr. Chorin suggested that housewives be urged to buy citrus fruit instead of soft drinks, the taste of which is popularly believed to be the equivalent of fresh juice, while in reality they contain largely artificial flavouring and colour. He cited the English soft-drink industry as one typical example. Buying annually a total of some 5,000 to 6,000 tons of citrus, it grossed in return some \$30m. to \$40m., the value of 500,000 tons of fresh fruit.

**Publicity Campaign**  
An intensive publicity campaign, as well as pressure for legislation to provide for minimum percentages of pure juice in all soft drinks labelled as citrus drinks, were among the subjects discussed at a C.I.A.M. meeting in Italy last month, attended by Messrs. Chorin, Elia, Isaacson and Roka of the Israel Citrus Marketing Board. If suitable laws are introduced — without taking individual consumption into account —

the soft-drink industry will be able to account for the entire Mediterranean production increase, Mr. Chorin added. French, Italian and Spanish C.I.A.M. members are reported to be pressing for such legislation. Annually increasing consumption by Eastern European countries may also contribute to more favourable future marketing prospects. The total area now under citrus in Israel, some 300,000 dunams, is the equivalent of the pre-State total, Mr. Chorin said. The Jaffa (Shamouti) orange accounts, however, for only 30 per cent of this area against 80 per cent in the past. Further, more than half of the groves are less than four years old, the required minimum for export crops.

**Interior Grading**  
Summarizing this year's exports, Mr. Chorin stressed that the reputation of the Israeli citrus, usually netting five to ten per cent more than fruit from other countries, had suffered somewhat on account of inferior grading and a higher spoilage count. All-out efforts would have to be made during the coming season to re-establish the popularity of the Jaffa orange, said Mr. Chorin, blaming "over-mechanization" and adverse weather conditions, as well as consignments that were too big for the low prices. An extra 1,500,000 cases sent to Great Britain had swamped the market there.

Mr. Chorin also suggested the re-introduction of picking in stages, selecting fruit most liable to be damaged by rains and hail, instead of "cleaning" the trees as was practised at present. During its tour, the CMB delegation will meet with South African growers to discuss cooperation in marketing procedures. South Africa markets most of its export crop in Great Britain during the summer months.

## Seeds of Certainty

Hazerab Looks for Capital

By YAA'ACOV ARDON

JUST as eggs are needed to hatch chickens and chickens to lay eggs, so seeds must be sown to raise crops and crops grown to produce seeds. Wherever the cycle once began in the dawn of time, the farmer today buys his seeds ready to sow according to his varying requirements. But he has to buy them on trust. Only a few anxious months later will the crops tell him whether he has bought well.

For the past 20 years, selecting, improving, growing, cleaning, storing and distributing seeds for the bulk of Israel's farmers has been the business of the Hazerab Company, a 100m. enterprise owned in equal shares by the labour settlements and Hamashbir Hamekazi. By high professional competence and integrity the men who run Hazerab have won the trust of the farmers, collective and private, and an entry into a growing number of competitive foreign markets.

**Seed Potatoes**  
Israel-grown seed potatoes, chiefly a strain named "Up-to-date," have gained a good reputation in South Africa, much to the dismay of the traditional suppliers in the U.K. Clover, hybrid corn, hybrid sorghum and vegetable seeds are selling in Europe, West Africa and in Asia as far away as Japan. Seed importers are the world's warriest buyers. To have won the medal of merit for the dedicated Hazerab men who in this country hold a virtual monopoly position as seed suppliers for them and for the usually self-sufficient in most seeds, hence exports are an attractive outlet for the company's surplus and initiative of our farmers. Imports have dwindled to a few items, such as vetch (which is grown for forage) and potato seeds, which are brought in from Britain to supplement domestic production.

Hazerab operates five nurseries covering altogether 25,000 dunams where it grows most of its seeds. In addition it has crops grown for its under-contrast in various kibbutzim. Jointly with the research staffs of the Hebrew University and the Ministry of Agriculture, Hazerab specialists work on the selection and development of new strains for higher yields, better quality and greater resistance to plant diseases. Seed growing calls for conscientious, dedicated work. Since last year the Ministry of Agriculture has been enforcing it.

The company also buys seeds from the farmers, cleans them, determines their suitability by microscopic examination in the laboratory, and stores them at its two silos at Haifa (6,000 tons capacity) and one at Be'er-sheva (4,000 tons), and at smaller depots of together 5,000 tons capacity.

**Troubled Yields**  
Hazerab farms have produced in quantity seeds of hybrid corn and sorghum which have troubled yields and farmers' incomes in recent years. Vegetable, fodder and grain seeds have been developed and tested for years, before they were grown in volume and put on the market. Since 1955 the output of Hazerab's five nurseries has doubled in value to IL25m. The two silos and mobile equipment cleaned over 20,000 tons of seeds last year.

Hazerab's big problem is working capital. Mendel Reiser, the company's director, says, "We buy seeds from the farmers, process and store them until they are sold at sowing time, up to six months later. All the while we can't get it from the banks. Without it we can't do our duty to the farmers."

Hazerab's turnover was over IL5m. last year. The drought all but ruined many farmers, aggravating the credit squeeze for them and for the company. Hazerab has received IL7m. in medium-term loans from the Government Development Budget and IL250,000 from the Jewish Agency for investment in its installations and seed growing estates. None of this money could be diverted to meet operating needs. X-ray reserve supplies of seeds are a critical farm and security requirement. To encourage an enterprise like Hazerab and then to leave it without sufficient working capital is like laying down a highway without surfacing it.

**Linked Bonds in Demand**  
Bank Leumi Investment as well as Omer Hityashuv, Africa Palestine and I.L.O.C. were higher, while Aza, Kur-daneh and Mohr were slightly lower.

**Wall Street in Full Strength**  
AFTER some hesitation the New York market advanced considerably, almost touching a new all-time high. Good economic reports and persistent demand for ordinary shares, which have lately been in short supply, have brought prices to these new levels. The fact that a steel strike was averted has helped sentiment considerably. Dow Jones averages for 30 industrial stocks were 643.80 as against 630.75 a week earlier.

**Firm Tone in London**  
Attention on the London stock market centred around the "take-over" shares and a lively interest was taken in stores shares. House of Fraser shares moved up considerably on the news that the company had decided to give full voting rights to Ordinary A shares and this news created a little more general interest in shares with limited voting powers.

Reuters daily index for industrial shares was 305 as against 264.7, and for Kaffirs 82.1.

## Higher Wages in Australia

SYDNEY (FTS).

AUSTRALIANS are optimistic about their country's future. The members of the Arbitration Commission which has awarded a wage increase of 15 shillings per week to over two-thirds of the nation's three million employees stress the soundness of the economy is such that it would be unwise not to pay a higher wage.

There are many grounds for this optimism. The trade deficit of A\$195 million in December 1958 had become a surplus of A\$5.9 million by the end of May, largely thanks to the rise in world commodity prices, and the country is expected to end the year with a small trading surplus. Factory employment has increased 50 per cent since the end of the Second World War, and now one third of the work force are employed in industry.

However, official forecasts estimate that some 100,000 new jobs will be needed over the next 10 years to provide employment for the expected population increase of two million. At present new jobs are only averaging about 64,000 a year. Since primary industries such as farming provide no more jobs than they did 10 years ago, owing to increasing use of machinery, the onus of providing new opportunities falls on the manufacturing industries.

Unofficial figures suggest that productivity has risen one or two per cent annually over the last 10 years. The growing responsibility of the trade unions and an increasingly efficient use of labour should help to boost this figure. The long-term future of the country looks bright, but the new higher wages, unaccompanied by any other changes in the economy, could well lead to temporary inflation.

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## Investment's Strain on Hamashbir

By Our Economic Editor

THE main feature in Hamashbir's balance sheet for the end of 1958 is the further rise of fixed assets and long-term loans to subsidiaries to an aggregate amount of IL12.2m. as compared with IL12.3m. at the end of 1957 and IL15.1m. at the end of 1956. Less than one-half (IL0.5m.) of the additional investments of 1958 were financed by long-term loans, while most of them (IL0.6m.) came from the accumulation of own funds and reserves. No detailed information concerning either investments or loans is available in Hamashbir's voluminous reports, but it may be assumed that the additional means have mainly been required for financing the Afula sugar factory (in which Hamashbir has a 33 per cent share), the Shilim textile factory (a wholly owned subsidiary), and the Hazerab company for seed selection in which Hamashbir has a 50 per cent share. Hamashbir's financial subsidiary also increased its investment portfolio by IL0.8m. (to a total of IL2.5m.) in 1958. Almost the whole of this was financed by larger reserve funds.

The strain imposed by this policy on Hamashbir's commercial financing is visible in the steadily worsening relation between its current assets and liabilities. At the end of 1955 assets exceeded liabilities by IL3.3m. (15 per cent); a year ago the excess

dropped to IL1.3m. and in the last balance sheet to IL0.2m. (less than one per cent). The main cause for the expansion of credit to customers — chiefly against promissory bills — to IL21.6m. against IL16.2m. — three years ago (even though this increase of credit volume speaks a decrease of the annual turnover from 18 to 15 per cent). This was, however, not accompanied by a parallel rise in suppliers' credits (in fact, these dropped by IL1.8m. in 1958 to IL19.6m., as in 1955), and the gap had to be financed by bigger short-term loans and bank overdrafts.

The gross sales profit rose to IL8.2m. i.e. 5.7 per cent of the annual turnover, as compared with 5.2-5.5 per cent in previous years. No details are available about the breakdown of the profits; but reportedly most of it has again come from the fodder department, while groceries and provisions as well as clothing and footwear carried deficits. The fodder department accounted for 27 per cent of the aggregate turnover (against 17 per cent in 1955) and a similar rise took place in the share of the grain marketing, fertilizers and seeds and insecticides departments which accounted between them for 21 per cent of the 1958 turnover.

## Company Report

On the other hand, sales of groceries and provisions declined from 20 to 28 per cent and those of building materials from 11 to eight per cent of the turnover. Most of the 1958 turnover was made on a commission basis, with less than 40 per cent passing Hamashbir's stores. This is presumably also the reason for the small share of the Jerusalem and Beersheba branches in Hamashbir's total turnover — together, they accounted for only 30 per cent of the turnover. As a commission booked as a rule on account of the main offices in Tel Aviv and Haifa. In fact, the Beersheba turnover was considerably less than the purchases made at Hamashbir by the southern agricultural purchase unions.

Altogether the purchase unions accounted for 20 per cent of Hamashbir's sales turnover, and another 26 per cent were purchased by Hamashbir Laola (in liquidation) and other bodies representing agricultural settlements. Consumers' cooperative societies, including the Hamashbir Laorashan shops, accounted for 35 per cent, while the remaining quarter went to the Army, institutions, etc. Although Hamashbir's purchases totalled a turnover of IL20.1m. in 1958, the actual figure for sales of merchandise was IL12.3m., while the rest was accounted for by grain crops, affiliated companies and financing operations.

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## Competition in Cold Storage

### Facilities Doubled as Rates Kept Realistic

By Our Economic Editor

ECONOMISTS have long warned Israeli authorities that putting up factories installing machinery and even training manpower was not enough for steady industrial progress and that efficient farms were not enough to expand agriculture, even assuming no special difficulty in finding outlets for the additional output. High priority must, of course, be given to directly productive investments, but if full results are to be achieved, care must also be taken to keep a right proportion between the production sector and the auxiliary economic installations, between fixed and working capital, and between the various cost and price elements. Failures in these fields may remain undetected for a long period, and exert only a marginal influence, but in the end they nevertheless create bottlenecks or divert the flow of production into blind alleys. Thus the progress of our manufacturing output, in particular for export, has for years been halted by inadequate working capital resources, while the trend of agricultural production has been distorted by the subsidies system. Though some of the distortions have been corrected and a more balanced performance achieved in recent years, every indication shows that there remains much to be done. A case in point is cold storage.

#### Farm Output

The expansion of storage facilities for perishable products was long neglected, with the inevitable result that when local farm production started to increase by leaps and bounds, and at the same time more attention was paid to maintaining adequate stocks of imported foods, storage space proved to be short of requirements and programmes could not be carried out. Thereupon a contrary course was adopted and cold storage facilities were doubled in the past five years, with more extensions planned and under hand. However, while development loans and other inducements have led to new constructions, the established enterprises complain of low revenue and financial difficulties.

As a matter of fact, the existing 500,000 cu. m. of cold storage space means that about 70,000 tons can be stored at one time. This is fully sufficient for the moment, with a reserve to spare. But having burnt its fingers in the past, the Government is now anxious to prepare storage capacity in advance of future requirements, even though this policy brings in its wake the inadequate utilization of the existing warehouses.

Moreover, both for strategic and for general development reasons, stress is now being laid on providing storage facilities in remote and rural areas instead of concentrating them near the urban consumption centres, and to that end assistance is given to erection of small and medium cold storage rooms, in spite of occasional redundancies.

Tel Aviv and its vicinity still account for about 40 per cent of the total cold storage area and Haifa, for another 30 per cent, most of it in a dozen big warehouses (approximately one half of the space in the Palestine Cold Storage Company, and the other half in six major firms). But the remaining 30 per cent are already spread all over the country in scores of small enterprises and rural settlements.

Another factor contributing to the current over-capacity has been the change that has taken place in the composition of the stored commodities. Originally the cold storage facilities were in the main intended for chilled, frozen and perishable imported foods such as meat, fish, butter, cheese, eggs or fruit from overseas, and were therefore occupied more or less steadily throughout the year. The gradual progress of local farm output has, however, steadily reduced the share of imports in our aggregate food supply, and its share in the cold stores' total turnover may now be estimated at no more than five to ten per cent.

We have thus artificially expanded the home market for farm products and enabled farmers to sell their crops at prices dictated by seasonal glut but according to a marketing plan adjusted to annual demand. The snag is, however, that storage involves costs, which may at some point become prohibitive. The need to stress this point stems from the fact that competition among warehouses has been keeping the storage rates well below actual costs. Agricultural marketing has thus developed along a path which may prove increasingly difficult.

#### Seasonal Operations

Warehousing has thus to a large extent become involved in seasonal operations. Most of the turnover is now concentrated in the five months of June to mid-October, with the winter low amounting to a third, sometimes only to a sixth of the summer peak. As the warehouses have been expanded to provide enough space in the summer season, the winter low amounting to a third, sometimes only to a sixth of the summer peak. As the warehouses have been expanded to provide enough space in the summer season, the winter low amounting to a third, sometimes only to a sixth of the summer peak. As the warehouses have been expanded to provide enough space in the summer season, the winter low amounting to a third, sometimes only to a sixth of the summer peak.

To what extent the rates will have to rise in the long run is, of course, difficult to estimate, but one has to bear in mind that they have scarcely risen since 1954, while both building and labour costs are now considerably higher. According to one expert guess, the average revenue per cubic metre of occupied space should increase by perhaps 50 per cent to allow the warehouses to pay for depreciation based on replacement value and make a reasonable profit. The difference involved would amount to at least 12m. a year for the entire trade — a sum big enough to alter many a calculation.

#### Cartel Danger

The problem may be neglected so long as competition rules supreme and so long as the new warehouses do not have to bother much about repairs and replacement. Also, the agricultural marketing organizations which now account for the bulk of the stored commodities (potatoes alone make up some 40 per cent of the occupied space; vegetables and eggs another 10 per cent each) are in a much stronger bargaining position than the divided warehouses — at least so long as the major firms fail to agree on a cartel. But the wisdom of letting things drift that way is open to doubt.



An ammonia evaporation in production of Tucson, Haifa.

## Frig Industry Abreast of World

By T. MOUCHLY

PRACTICALLY every household in Israel has an icebox or a refrigerator. But modern marketing methods require that many edible products be kept in cold storage as soon as they are produced. The processing, packaging and storing techniques vary with the product and with the length of storage time required. Meat, which will be consumed within a few weeks of slaughtering, must be frozen and kept at -15°C. or even colder. The rate of freezing also affects the quality of the products. Quick freezing will better preserve the quality, texture and, it is said, the vitamin content of food.

Quite recently a new method of controlled atmosphere has been developed which essentially decreases the oxygen in the atmosphere of cold storage rooms. This method allows a somewhat higher storage temperature and longer storage periods and helps preserve the products longer even after they are taken out of cold storage. With the help of Prof. Biale

of the U.S., on loan from the F.A.O., research is now proceeding locally to introduce "controlled atmosphere" into cold stores in Israel.

The development of cold storage in Israel has been very rapid although the industry is very young. Ten years ago the storage capacity was only a few thousand tons, while in the very near future it will reach 70,000 tons. Apart from a worldwide tendency to develop better marketing methods and preserve the quality of edible and perishable products, Israel needs more cold storage space than many other countries because of its climate and its dependence on imports from abroad.

#### Design Capacity

Our capacity to design and construct cold-storage plants has developed hand in hand with the increase of cold-storage facilities. It now meets international standards in every respect. Apart from the raw materials, large refrigeration compressors (small ones are already produced locally) and control instruments (though some, such as thermostats, are also made here) all components — in-

sulation, cooling towers, condensers, evaporators, air coolers, etc., etc., — are made in Israel at the same price as abroad, and the quality is as high.

Another positive aspect of this development is the prospect of exports. We have today in Israel experts who are qualified to carry out market research to ascertain what should be cold-stored in each country, to advise on the type and size of plants, to prepare specifications and to supervise manufacture and erection. The equipment, which has a high added value because it must be "tailor-made," may of course be manufactured here, supplying the customer with a complete service which few other countries can provide.

Refrigeration is also required for other purposes than the preservation of foodstuffs. Many chemical and industrial processes incorporate a cooling or refrigeration phase and in this respect too our manufacturers of refrigeration equipment serve industry. The air conditioning of buildings also requires equipment, and that too is locally made.

## Bid for Higher Efficiency

Industrialists Could Serve on Government Companies

By Our Economic Correspondent

COMPLAINTS that the management of government companies is not by the book are only too familiar. The reasons for the lack of efficiency are also familiar. Senior civil servants are burdened, in addition to their regular, and complicated daily work, with seats on Boards which they are unable to fill adequately. The demand for good technicians is so great that private industry is ready to pay more than the government. And as many of the government companies have a monopolistic standing for one reason or another, the urge to break even is not as strong as it might be. Neither is supervision always as close as it should be.

It is a good sign that proposals are now being made to make government companies efficient. Suggestions on how to go about this are not lacking as the State Controller has surveyed the position in government companies. Yet as they stand today, the proposals are at best only an attempt to nibble at the fringe of the difficulties. To restrict an official to the board of only a limited number of companies and to fix a minimum standard of attendance at meetings might mend matters, but whether stricter supervision of companies by a special authority will help depends on whether it means only more red tape. If the authority were to succeed in bringing the salaries of managers and technicians in government companies in line with those of other state employees, things might become a bit tidier and cut out some of the squabbles about salaries, but little else. The central problem of the management of government companies lies elsewhere.

There are two reasons — social and economic — for the expansion of national enterprises. The economic can be sub-divided further: the need to do those things which the private investor will not do, and the belief that the public authority will do them more cheaply and efficiently.

The first applies to many activities connected with genuine development in Israel: roads, water-works and so on. As to the second, experience has taught that public undertakings are not run more efficiently and cheaply than private ones. The proposal by the Minister of Finance to sell on the open market shares of government enterprises which are making profits is a pointer in the right direction. The time has perhaps come to have a close look at all the existing government companies, to liquidate some, to try to sell others and then to reorganize on a more limited basis.

But there will still remain an impressive number of companies to run, some of them big concerns. Their success will depend, in the first place, on competent management. It is a question whether flexibility in salaries will do more for efficiency than the rigid gradation used for civil servants. Some officials have family alive, but also makes it possible to live more comfortably. A couple of hundred

pounds saved in a month in order to fit a man into a rigid salary scheme might cost thousands in faulty management.

#### Shortage of Directors

The attempt to get better attendance at board meetings out of civil servants proves that there are simply not enough people to fill all the posts. Why must the Government be represented on the various boards only by its officials? It might be found useful to get the services of gifted and public spirited men and women to represent government interests on some of the boards on condition that persons chosen must not be those who would derive personal benefit from what they learned in such positions. New ideas might be generated if industrialists and members of the business community were to take an active part in government companies, particularly if they viewed things from the point of view of the public.

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## Sheepbreeding at Crossroads: Merino Still Unknown

### Shearing Teams in Action



## Milk Versus Meat, Wool

By PHILIP GILLON

AT a recent Symposium of Israel sheepbreeders, delegates pointed out that Israel has bred the finest milk-producing sheep in the world. Records have been reached of 850 litres per lactation period; the average is between 300 and 350 litres, with yields exceeding 500 in some cases. This is a record for any breed of sheep in the world. The period of lactation is limited and the breeding time very short. Other Israel innovations, which would amaze not only such Biblical shepherds as David but even their romantic successors in Galilee 20 years ago, are revolutionizing milking "platforms" which originated in Israel and were demonstrated with great pride at the recent Agricultural Exhibition. The Sheep Symposium concentrated on ways of combating disease, increasing efficiency and output, and reducing costs through rationalization.

#### Danger of Glut

But over all the discussions hovered the great, unanswered question: where was this phenomenal abundance taking the breeders? Already the danger of glut is threatening the vision of sheep yielding ever more milk. As it is, the agricultural platformers are at their wit's end what to do with the surplus of milk.

Protagonists of sheep's milk point out that although Israel is a small country its citizens nevertheless have a vast variety of tastes and need all types of products. Sheep's milk contains 50 p.p.m. more protein and casein value than cow's milk, and animal protein is the major need in the national diet. The famous white cheeses made from sheep's milk are very rich and are favoured by people who are not accustomed to drinking much cow's milk. These groups also prefer lamb and mutton to beef.

A sheep, of course, has value for three economic reasons: it yields milk, wool and ultimately meat. Theoretically, the Israel improved Awassi is an all-purpose animal. In reality, it is remarkable as a producer of milk but has

major disadvantages. The wool is not good and contains "kemp," hard hairs which do not take dyes. Thus the wool is suitable for carpets rather than worsteds.

#### Not Meat Animal

The Awassi is not built as a meat sheep. About 11 p.p. of the dressed weight is tail, just a hump of almost unsellable fat. Conservative farmers are so hypnotized by the almost incredible improvement in milk yields throughout the last decade that they refuse to face the dangers of having too much of a good thing. More milk than they can sell. They see the answer in better Government and Jewish Agency planning, subsidies, controls, export aid and despite the price difficulties which face all Israel's agriculture. On the other hand bolder spirits maintain that Israel must discover a new type of sheep giving high yields of wool and meat.

Unfortunately the great Goldberg experiment has not yet proved successful. Dr. Goldberg brought Corriedales from Australia and to date — about three years after the first of these immigrants arrived — they do not appear to have adapted themselves successfully. Critics say that his experiment was not sufficiently scientific: there were inadequate records of the background of each sheep and the amount of food it would require in Israel. Corriedales are also slow to mature. Another experiment is being conducted at Givat Yotv Corriedales.

Anyone familiar with New Zealand, Australia or South Africa must wonder why Israel breeders have not cultivated the merino. The merino is certainly more arid than the South African Karoo, yet in many places it inspires automatic comparisons with that great, dry plateau which supports millions of wool-bearing and

mutton-yielding merinos. South-west Africa is even more arid and yet bears large flocks. In fact South Africa is constantly importing merino-yielding merinos. The German merino is no disease-resistant and quick to mature. Its wool is of high quality and its meat is excellent. It would be far more suitable for the small man of the moshav in contrast to a large economic unit like the kibbutz. Immigrant villages have already demonstrated that they would not bother with the milk sheep, but they would respond, perhaps, to caring for dual purpose animals.

**Pasture Problem**  
Allied to the question of the future of the sheep in Israel is that of the type of land available. Natural pasture has to be improved by reseeded. Cattle and sheep add organic manure to rejuvenate the soil. They are ideal animals to be used in association: the cattle eat roughage like sorghum, the sheep with their mobile lips grub the stubble, and the manure of each supplements the other.

Basically, the problem of sheep demands abandoning the present principle, prevalent in all our agricultural marketing, of determining prices on the "cost plus" basis which does not force producers to look for new ideas. But over-production of sheep's milk, rewarded with subsidies, is hardly the answer while we have to import wool.

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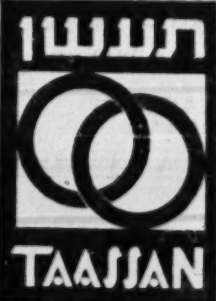
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# Ranel Shazar—Leader Of Israel Working Women

By Menachem Kassin

THE working women of Israel are the special field of interest and have been for the past 47 years — of Mrs. Ranel Shazar. Since 1919 she has been a member of the Secretariat of the Histadrut Working Women's Council, the largest organization of women in Israel. It has 300,000 members, about two-thirds of them housewives.

A grey-haired woman of 71, and near-sighted, she takes a long-sighted view of how Israel's women should improve their lot, not only as workers, but also as housewives, mothers, citizens and builders of the State. The problem has intensified since the State was founded, she finds, for mass immigration has brought hundreds of thousands of women of diversified cultural backgrounds, many of whom are too frightened, or bound by strict traditions, to lift their heads above their immediate family circle. They need help to integrate themselves in a new society.

She does not believe in preaching to them — "a cheap way of accomplishing something" — but in encouraging them to better their lot by showing them living examples of women who have succeeded. The Council also provides intensive guidance for them, as well as supporting a network of institutions for children. The latter is done in cooperation with Pioneer Women, a sister organization abroad, which has branches in 12 countries.

She has been active in three main fields. Her most important work has been among working women since 1919. She concentrated mainly on cultural affairs, but as a member of the Council's Secretariat, undertook other activities.

Her literary activities include her writings, as well as editing "Dvar Hapoelet," a monthly magazine of 10,000 circulation which has completed 25 years of continuous publication under her guidance.

Organizing Seminars And also, from time to time, she has helped organize seminars, both here and abroad, for the entire Histadrut. Two outstanding ones were in Warsaw in 1953, a year before the German invasion, and in a D.P. camp in West Germany in 1947.

At the former, she addressed halutzim of all political parties, at the latter, youth who had survived the holocaust. Her subject matter has generally been Hebrew literature.

In addition to the "inspirational" first-person articles, most of them written by women who wrote for print for the first time, the magazine constantly plays host to Israel's talented women writers. The subject matter deals mainly with problems facing women, but also lays bare national problems.

Mrs. Shazar rarely orders an article by letter. Generally it is through personal conversation with the woman concerned. This created numerous contacts.

She was born Ranel Katzenelson in Bobruisk, Russia, in 1888. Her father was a well-to-do timber merchant. He provided his children with both a Jewish and a general education.

(The Katzenelson family, incidentally, produced a range of Zionist political activity hard to duplicate. One of her brothers was the late Dr. A. Nissim, Minister of Education, who belonged to Mapai. Another brother, Dr. Reuven Katzenelson, is the head of Ruptel Hefsa Amami, and is a General Zionist. A third

brother, Yosef, who died in Warsaw, was a Revisionist leader; and a fourth brother, Shmuel, who has also died, had three daughters, all members of Ahdut HaAvoda and living in kibbutzim.)

A sister, Mrs. Frieda Homsky, lives in Kfar Azar and is a farmer. The combination of events made her decide to quit Russia.

She included the 1903 pogrom in Kishinev and the revolution of 1906. The decision to leave was a hard one, for when she came in 1912, as a member of the famed Second Aliya, there were few settlers, and still less women among them. Moreover, she had been assured of a career in Russian letters, her literary talent having been recognized during her studies at a Russian high school and later at the women's division of the University of St. Petersburg. It was in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, that she met her future husband, Zalman Shazar (Rubashov). They were married in this country 10 years later.

Her Mentor It was probably the late Berl Katzenelson, who became her mentor in Labour Zionism, as he was to an entire generation, who influenced her to come here. (Despite the same name and the fact that they are both from the same town, they are not related.)

Ranel learned Hebrew after she finished high school by taking the revolutionary step of staying home for a solid year with a tutor. In this country, she wanted to be a teacher, but attracted by the collective way of life, she joined a group of Shomrim (Watchmen) in Tel Adashim. A year later she joined Krutzat Kinneret. Her days were devoted to work, her evenings to teaching.

Some years after World War I, and with the founding of the Histadrut, she was one of those "drafted" to its first cultural department.

In 1930, she edited a collection of stories and poems written by pioneer women, including the late Dvora Dayan and the late Ranel

Shazar. The collection was titled "The Plough Woman" (Ha'ishet Ha'Orza).

Her's How CHICKEN-CORN CHOWDER

1 Pkg. Vita Cream of Chicken Soup  
1 Pkg. Vita Vegetable Soup  
1 tin Corn  
5 cups boiling water

Make a paste of the Vita Soup powders by mixing with some of the water. Add the corn and remaining water and simmer 20 minutes.

Idea: Double-decker sandwiches are both hearty and interesting. Between three slices of bread, put layers of fried sausage with Vita's Sweet Green Peppers and tomato with lettuce. Spread bread with margarine.

Vita thinned apricots — or other fruit — make a most refreshing finale to this menu.

CUT OUT AND KEEP

## On the Road to Metullah

(Alexander Reid, a watchman, is in Metullah and his wife, Zipporah, is going north to meet him.)

On the road my little two-year-old child was suddenly seized with convulsions, and not one of us knew what to do.

So we stopped the cart and began to rub the child all most till it died. But there were some who said that the child should not be rubbed at all. It should be left in peace.

Arabs came by, inhabitants of the Hula... They drove close, gathered round the child, and declared, "The child is dead!"

And as we stood there in despair, now rubbing the child, now letting it lie, a cart appeared in the distance, descending from the Metullah Hills. My heart jumped...

The cart was in a great hurry, but I threw myself across its path and made it stop. I begged the driver to unharness his best horse, take my baby, and ride as fast as he could to the doctor in Metullah.

I mounted another horse and followed him. But he went fast, and soon was lost in the distance...

I do not know what strength kept me going. But I did go on. And meanwhile I tried to prepare for the worst. I repeated to myself, "The child is dead." Such things had happened to myself — why not to me?...

My strength was ebbing, and the road among the hills tortured me. But suddenly I met some comrades. I implored them to tell me the truth. They repeated: "The child is alive!"

(From "The Plough Woman")

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CUT OUT AND KEEP

## Asia's Formidable Danger

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE — ASIA'S population problem is rapidly becoming so acute that orthodox methods of birth control can no longer provide an answer. Today family planning experts are already talking in terms of a far more drastic solution — mass sterilization.

Professor B. H. Sheares of the University of Malaya's Faculty of Medicine, who has been in Singapore for some time, has pointed out that the population of the island is already too large for its land area, and enjoy only about 11 per cent of its riches. Every cultivated field is thus crowded with people, and the land is being used up.

But this is only the beginning of the story. Every year, 25 million Asian babies are born, and it is reckoned that the population of the island will double itself in 25 years. The present rate of reproduction is maintained. According to a recent Ford Foundation report, up to 25 per cent of the population of India may be starving by 1965 unless emergency measures are taken immediately to meet future food requirements.

Reactions here have been sharp and varied. The Protestant Bishop has given the proposal his qualified approval while the Catholic Church has described the sterilization of the population as "a sin against moral law." Many women, from the childless to the mother of 11, have objected that it would destroy their femininity while others have welcomed the idea. Men, including Moslems, seem equally divided.

But Professor Sheares is insistent. He is largely responsible for a scheme to carry out "field trials" in Singapore which will test the efficacy of an oral contraceptive "Enovid" (a development from it) on 450 local women, but he does not believe that the introduction of this drug alone can lead to a leveling of population statistics. He has pointed out that the pills will cost about 2s. 6d. each here, that they must be taken on 20 consecutive days every month, and that any break in the routine destroys their potency. Human forgetfulness and slim wallets will conspire to make their general effectiveness doubtful, he feels.

Many Asian experts, especially in India, share this view. Professor Sheares is a member of the President of the Zionist General Council. Her future plans call for continuing her literary and cultural activities in the same spirit as in the past.

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excursions in international affairs, the most formidable danger facing Asia is one in which rival ideologies play no part. It is the danger of mass starvation and unemployment arising from the rapid increase of the population.

Some 1,500 million people live in Asia. They constitute more than half the population of the world, but they occupy only one-seventh of its land area, and enjoy only about 11 per cent of its riches. Every cultivated field is thus crowded with people, and the land is being used up.

But this is only the beginning of the story. Every year, 25 million Asian babies are born, and it is reckoned that the population of the island will double itself in 25 years. The present rate of reproduction is maintained. According to a recent Ford Foundation report, up to 25 per cent of the population of India may be starving by 1965 unless emergency measures are taken immediately to meet future food requirements.

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Lawyers  
On Strike

THE 200 lawyers in the State Legal Services went on strike on Monday, claiming they had not received raises in pay commensurate with those obtained by doctors and administrators. They demand not only an almost general promotion of their members, but ask a guarantee of another mass promotion in two or three years. They also want to create a new grade, "Bet Plus," so that their salary structure does not become top-heavy and the relative standards between the grades are maintained. If this Grade Bet Plus is not created, they say, the present Grade Bet will be flooded, creating dissatisfaction between lawyers already in it and those who have just entered it.

The Civil Service Commission is against creating any new grades, claiming a new grade would become a bargaining point for other branches of the Civil Service, leading to mass promotion of a majority of all civil servants.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol has already accepted three of the lawyers' demands — for increased seniority, allowance for professional literature, and for overtime pay — and was ready to promote 60 per cent of the lawyers. The Civil Service Commission, however, considered the strike unjustified as this was a higher proportion of advancement than had been granted to any other Civil Service branch.

A £140,000 income tax suit was dropped in Tel Aviv on Tuesday when the prosecution did not appear.

## U.S. Envoy

ISRAEL this week welcomed the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid.

Mr. Reid is the fourth U.S. Ambassador to Israel and the second non-career diplomat to serve in this post.

Mr. James McDonald, a former member of the American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, was the first U.S. Ambassador and, with the Soviet Ambassador, the first foreign envoy to arrive in 1948.

Mr. Reid's U.S. and Soviet Embassies were then housed in the Gat Rimon Hotel in Tel Aviv until permanent accommodations could be found for them.

Mr. Reid's arrival was a simple matter during the War of Liberation. The American and Russian flags waved from the same rooftop, symbolizing the two great world powers for the creation of the State of Israel.

Mr. McDonald was followed by the late Mr. Monet, a former U.S. Ambassador to the foreign service official, who found his sudden death in Israel in the midst of his promising service.

Mr. Edward Lawson, the outgoing U.S. Ambassador, was a diplomat, soon became a warm friend of Israel and her people. Mr. Lawson's relations with Israel succeeded by far any record of any other U.S. Ambassador.

Mr. Lawson's programme if France and other prospective nuclear powers will follow suit. The U.S. is still open. Under the Labour Party's constitution this suggestion put forward by the party executive and the Trade Union Congress — must be approved by the party's constituents which include most British trades unions. Three of the biggest — the Transport Workers, the Mineworkers and the Railwaymen — are all in the Labour Party.

The U.S. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, arrived in Cairo last Tuesday for talks on the U.A.R. blockade of Israel. Although the report of his arrival was overshadowed here by the Cabinet crisis, the results of his visit were nevertheless awaited impatiently.

Mr. Hammarskjöld's visit was a first step in the decision which continues — early in June, when 80 Labour Members of Parliament signed a motion protesting against the proposed removal of nuclear weapons from France to Britain. The aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear weapons and are under NATO command. They were to be transferred because the French Government had demanded a greater share in their control than NATO was able to permit.

Though at least 24 MPs have since withdrawn their names from the motion, the weight of the protest was enough to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, and his Foreign Secretary-designate, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, to the extent that they were forced to resign Labour's foreign policy. They did this, to the satisfaction of some, at least, of their critics, by adopting formally and adding to their existing programme a suggestion for a "non-nuclear club." To begin with, at least, this move satisfied (or divided) their critics.

An agreed document said that the "non-nuclear test treaty" should continue that a Labour Government would respect it even if other Governments broke it, and that all-round disarmament in all fields, nuclear or other, to levels which would make war impossible, must be a Labour Government's "main objective."

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## The Middle East Scene

## Four Siftings Precede U.A.R. Elections

By Amnon Bartur



U.A.R. women are eligible to vote and stand for election to the National Assembly. Above, a woman from Bahig registers her name on the voters' list at a police station.

## Phase II: Regional Committees

After the election of local committees will come the voting for the National Union's Regional Committees. At this stage, which is to take place during the second half of this month, members of the local committees — called the Popular Basis — will choose a committee for each region (or each administrative centre in the large cities).

In the third phase, these regional committees will elect a General Committee for each province. These are to number 33 in all — 22 for Egypt and 11 for Syria — and they are supposed to function as "local parliaments."

The last stage will embrace the election of a General Congress to the National Union. It is this General Congress that is to elect the 400 members of the National Assembly, on condition that half of them are drawn from deputies in the previous Egyptian Assembly and the Syrian Chamber of Deputies. The National Assembly is scheduled to meet in the second week of November.

## The National Union

It was the 1956 Egyptian Constitution that decreed that the people will form a Council of National Union to implement the objectives of the Revolution... and that the President of the Republic will be elected by the Council.

The National Union is said to be something quite unique and is claimed to spring from "Egyptian reality." The influential weekly "Akher Sa'a" recently put it in this way: "Political systems in other countries fall into two categories — the one-party system and the multi-party system. The National Union is neither one nor the other; it is an organization embracing the people in its entirety... in a single framework and for a single purpose — construction."

## "Not a Party"

Anwar e-Sadat, the Union's Secretary, insists that his organization is not a party ("a party represents a single class whereas the National Union represents the aspirations and interests of the whole nation"); not a national front ("a national front is nothing but a combination of several trends united to face certain specific problems"); and not an official organization ("if we are to allow the Government to build this organization, it would become only one of the many government bodies and would cease to have a purpose. No single trend should be allowed to dominate the Union").

So far, several days before the first stage of the elections, over 5,000 of the members of what is called the Popular Basis — the local committees — have been elected unopposed, and by the time the fourth phase is concluded the U.A.R. authorities will be pretty sure that none of their opponents, or anyone suspected of holding hostile opinions, will appear in the National Assembly.

This seems strange for Cairo, which used to attack Nuri-Said's parliamentary elections on the grounds that they were conducted in two stages and not in one, and that many of the Deputies were turned into the Chamber unopposed.

Reason for Bombs  
Labour's dilemma here is that France and Britain are making their bombs for the same fundamental reason — to increase their influence and bargaining power. The fact that Britain got there first makes no real difference and will not help the Labour Party to dissuade the General from selling the General like Mr. Bevan. Mr. Bevan has no desire to be a junior partner in the world's great councils. Mr. Bevan did not, two years ago, want to "go naked into the council chamber." General de Gaulle agrees with him.

Who, in the British Labour Party, is going to criticize General de Gaulle for doing what Lord Attlee did?

Party leaders faced a considerable crisis in the decision which continues — early in June, when 80 Labour Members of Parliament signed a motion protesting against the proposed removal of nuclear weapons from France to Britain. The aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear weapons and are under NATO command. They were to be transferred because the French Government had demanded a greater share in their control than NATO was able to permit.

Though at least 24 MPs have since withdrawn their names from the motion, the weight of the protest was enough to embarrass the Government.

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Cabinet  
Crisis

ISRAEL'S multi-party system again produced a major coalition crisis.

This Government is the tenth since the State of Israel was established. Eight out of these ten cabinets were headed by Mr. Ben-Gurion and the other two by Mr. Moshe Sharet.

Although there have been three "interim" crises since Prime Minister Ben-Gurion formed a five-party coalition in November 1956, after the third Knesset elections that summer, the present Government has held office longer than any other.

The present Government crisis may bring about the fourth change in the composition of the Cabinet since November 1956.

In February 1956 the Progressive Party quit the Government for three weeks over the issue of increased salaries for civil servants, but returned after a compromise solution was reached.

In December 1957 Mr. Ben-Gurion tendered the resignation of his Cabinet after Abduh Ha'avoda abstained in a non-confidence motion of Herut over the vital mission to Germany of a "high-ranking personality" and the purchase of important equipment from Germany, which were both cancelled following comment on them by "La-morav."

The same coalition was reinstated in January 1958 after all Coalition members had accepted Mr. Ben-Gurion's "six principles" on collective responsibility, which were to bind all Cabinet members.

In June 1958 the National Religious Party left the Cabinet over the "Who is a Jew" issue.

On June 29, 1956, exactly four years ago this week, there was also a pre-election coalition break-up. The General Zionists were compelled to leave the Cabinet by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharet, after they had abstained on a Herut non-confidence vote over the Kastner-

## THE SALE OF ARMS TO GERMANY was approved by the Cabinet and the Knesset, and the COALITION BREAKUP SEEMED INEVITABLE following the votes of Abduh Ha'avoda and Mapam against the decision.

TALKS WITH NASSER over Egypt's renewed blockade of Israel cargoes aboard ships going through the Suez Canal were opened by the U.N. Secretary-General following his arrival in Cairo.

MR. OGDEN REID, the new U.S. Ambassador, presented his credentials to the President in Jerusalem. . . . MR. ABBA EBAN, the former Ambassador to the U.S., returned here to take up the post of President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, as Mr. A. Harmon's appointment to succeed him was officially announced.

200 ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL STAFF employed by the State went on strike to press their demand for mass promotions, while the two-and-a-half week strike of Jerusalem's cinema workers was called off as both sides sat down to negotiate.

GRUENWALD case. The diminished coalition which was approved by the Knesset one day later still controlled a majority of 66 votes.

June 30 seems to be a bad date: it was the "black Saturday" of 1946, when the British Mandatory power rounded up leaders of all the Yishuv parties.

TEN days ago the Hanover weekly "Der Spiegel" reported the purchase by the German Federal Republic of 200,000 grenade throwers worth £10m. and produced by the Soltan plant near Haifa. Soltan is a subsidiary of Sotol Boneh.

On Thursday morning, two major party organs, Abduh Ha'avoda's "La-morav" and "Herut," were violently attacking the arms deal, claiming that it came as a shock and complete surprise. Herut's opposition was understandable, but the stand of the organ of Abduh Ha'avoda, a coalition partner was puzzling.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion decided to react at once and revealed in "Davar" that the sale of arms to Germany had been decided on in principle in the Cabinet last December. Furthermore, he said it had come up again in March, when the Cabinet approved the foreign currency budget, and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee had discussed the deal at the beginning of June.

Now that the matter had become known to the public, Mr. Ben-Gurion demanded an open Knesset vote on the arms deal. The Cabinet motion not to cancel it was carried by a comfortable majority, for the General Zionists, who had opposed the German reparations agreement seven years ago, stepped in with their support for the deal in place of the left-wing parties. Wednesday's Knesset vote again proved that the majority of the people supported Mr. Ben-Gurion on major political and security issues despite internal coalition differences.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's resignation was expected almost immediately after the vote, as a protest to the dissenting coalition partners, but he postponed it. Apparently he did not want to reduce the international importance of his political victory on the arms deal by involving internal political differences in it.

Only next week will the fog clear over the internal implications of the Knesset's support for the sale of arms to Germany. A minority "transitional" Cabinet may eventually take charge for the next four months, until the elections to the fourth Knesset.

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## The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, returning to his office after the Knesset votes approving the Cabinet motion to endorse the sale of arms to Germany. Photo: Braun

of those who attacked the agreement objected to it not only on principle but on the grounds that it would not be honoured.

Tel Aviv was in turmoil when Mr. Ben-Gurion staged his main rally against the agreement there, and troops were held in reserve, ready to reinforce the police cordoning off the area.

Since then Dr. Adenauer has faithfully carried out the reparations agreement, which has incidentally supplied Germany with a ready outlet for her growing industrial potential and a sure market for spare parts, equipment and experts to service the investment goods sent to Israel in payment of reparations.

For Israel, reparations have represented one of the largest single channels of investment funds, supplying its economy with a steady stream of goods and equipment worth about \$60m. worth for each of the 14 years between 1946 and 1960.

The equipment has gone into development projects and public enterprise, for Israel pounds which were then used for development projects.

The second public controversy was over the arms deal, taken in the Cabinet despite the opposition of Mapam and Abduh Ha'avoda, to send a certain industrial equipment to Germany.

The crisis was too big to be covered with too heavy a cloak of secrecy to make it possible to gauge public reaction accurately, but it appeared to be one of surprise, rather than consternation, at such a prominent personality being sent to Germany.

By 1950, feeling against Germany appeared to have ebbed considerably. While two-thirds of the people questioned in a recent survey expressed a certain individual dislike for "Nazis," the General Zionists were no longer opposed, and Mapam was prepared to countenance such transactions if it could be shown they were essential for security reasons. There was a widespread feeling that while friendship for West Germany was still beset by thorny obstacles, Israel recognized Bonn as part of the new European configuration in which economic and strategic considerations were beginning to blot out national boundaries, and it was hoped, hostility between individual nations.

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Made In  
Israel

THE Israel-made grenade thrower, which became the direct cause of the political flare-up over the Israel-German arms deal, is a personal anti-tank weapon, which is clipped onto the muzzle of a service rifle and throws a grenade by a ballistic cartridge which can penetrate the armour of the heaviest tanks. Maximum effective range is 80 metres.

Another proud product of "Taz," the Israeli military industry, is the Uzi submachine gun, named after its inventor, Rav-Seren Uzi Gal.

Two years ago the Uzi won an international contest of submachine guns due to its many advantages, leaving the Swedish Karl-Gustav a long way behind. The Uzi does not jam in the most difficult conditions of weather or terrain. It is easily handled due to its simple construction.

The Netherlands placed a big order for Uzis in November, 1957. Even the U.S. has ordered a considerable supply of Uzis, as standard equipment for bank guards.

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EVERY NIGHT From tonight Special Taxi Service CALYPSO HAIFA — NAHARIYA — HAIFA 9.15, 4 Rehov Mahanayim, Tel. 454/2 9.30, 16 Rehov Nordan, Florida Cafe, Nadar, Tel. 3480. Returns approximately: 1.30 a.m. IL2.500.

DEPARTURES: JULY 5 — JULY 10 FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 5	0855	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Frankfurt, New York
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	0955	B.E.A.	Ath



## Paris Cops Keep 'Office for Jews'

By Maurice Carr

EVEN after the liberation of Paris in 1945, the Jews remained — emotionally — on the rue. The main-hunt was over, but the quarry still felt they must flee, if not from the Gestapo, then from their own Jewish selves. It came about that many more were reluctant to have their small sons circled. "Who can say," the argument went, "that there will be no more Auschwitzes in the future? Why now mark a child unmistakably as a Jew at the risk of his later being 'shoved into the oven'?"

In the early post-war days, when one Jew met another, their conversation always turned in matter-of-fact tones to corpses. I can recall a chance encounter with an acquaintance who stopped me in a busy street and with less than five minutes' acquaintance appraised me of the fate of the Yiddish writers' colony in Paris. Pliska, the children's poet, had been locked up at home by the Gestapo and was never seen again. His wife had leapt out of a fourth-floor window. From the train which bore him and his family eastward to the extermination camp, Beckerman, the essayist, had dropped a farewell note which was eventually delivered by a French peasant to the address indicated. Yehuda Verberka, his wife and children had disappeared into thin air. And so the mad tale went on.

Once, on a café terrace, an elderly Jew, a little strange, told me without the slightest prompting how he had saved his life when the Germans came. He hid himself behind a curtain and looked on motionless through a chink while his family was led away to death. "I was just paralyzed with fear, afraid for my own skin," he concluded with a resigned smile and a nervous shrug. Yet, as time went by, the broken fabric of individual and communal Jewish life somehow mended itself and took on an air of normalcy.

Under the ancien régime, when the presence of Jews was tolerated but not legally recognized, the medieval collective expulsion edict was not rescinded until the Revolution — Paris had always had a police commissioner to keep the Jews in line. Under the Fourth Republic, the Germans organized the deportation of 120,000 Jews from France. Under the Fifth Republic, the police department for Jewish affairs was created.

Under the Vichy régime, the police department for Jewish affairs was created. It was a dual personality. On the one hand, there is the noble humanist France of the Revolution and the Resistance of Equality, Liberty, Fraternity; the generous France which after World War II opened wide its gates to Jews from Eastern Europe. On the other hand, there is the diabolical France of the Vichy régime, which, reverting to a hoary tradition, established a police department for Jewish affairs.

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## ARMS AND THE MAN

WHEN you hear the election loudspeakers blaring out that we are supplying Hebrew arms for the marders' army, and that the Defence Minister even supports the deal — claiming it is serving the country's best interests, an honest man has no choice but to say exactly what he thinks, without inhibitions and without any attempt at whitewashing.

In our opinion, for instance, the deal is absolutely desirable. Not because the Prime Minister has succeeded in proving that the Arab Ministers knew about it, and not because it is earning us foreign currency — but because this deal is causing us a great deal of satisfaction.

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By MEIR RONNEN

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Laundry on Camel  
Yoav Tibon, who came with the first group and who is perhaps better known in South Africa, where he spent two years as Habonim's shepherd, recalls that until the settlement was organized, members worked in nearby quarries and on the railroad. There was little water and the settlers would travel 15 miles for a shower, returning on dirt roads that covered them with dust again. The laundry was taken by the army (captured by the army to Ma'ale Balamish, a day's hike away).

In 1950, the settlement's only tragedy occurred when a shepherd was killed by an infatuated woman. The following year, "full of strict and impractical idealism" that shattered even the Israelis, some of the newcomers were quickly disillusioned and left. Those who remained, significantly, are still in Israel.

Tzora has its troubles. In 1950, there was no Soil Survey to tell the military planners that a great part of the settlement's allocation of some 7,000 dunams was chalk. Pumping water to Tzora has made its irrigation almost the most expensive in the country. Mekorot recently found water on the settlement's land, but the settlers still pay the same price for it as the pumping is connected to the main line. Consequently, part of the problem is the lack of water crops that need irrigation. At present Tzora grows vegetables, sugar and cattle feed, sorghum, and was one of the first kibbutzim to put in cotton. Its barn is stacked high with currently precious hay. Its orchards are heavy with plums and pears and the vines do well. But faced with rising costs and a shortage of labour (which will be further aggravated when the factory takes away some 20 men, including those from the carpenter's shop and garage) Tzora has had to bank heavily on the currently most controversial section of its poultry. The 150-head herd is run by two-and-a-half men, as the mustachioed South African in charge will tell you. The secret? A grown woman, open barn, leading to a spotless, well-designed automatic milking set-up where the cows do everything but attach the suction cups to put in cotton. Its barn is stacked high with currently precious hay. Its orchards are heavy with plums and pears and the vines do well. But faced with rising costs and a shortage of labour (which will be further aggravated when the factory takes away some 20 men, including those from the carpenter's shop and garage) Tzora has had to bank heavily on the currently most controversial section of its poultry. The 150-head herd is run by two-and-a-half men, as the mustachioed South African in charge will tell you. The secret? A grown woman, open barn, leading to a spotless, well-designed automatic milking set-up where the cows do everything but attach the suction cups to put in cotton.

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